

LETTER

TO A

Countrey-Gentleman :

Setting forth the CAUSE

OF THE

Decay and Ruin of Trade.

To which is annexed

A LIST of the NAMES of some
Gentlemen who were Members of the Last
Parliament, and now are (or lately were) in
Publick Employments.

L O N D O N

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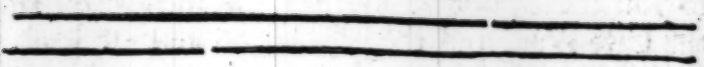
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A
L E T T E R
T O A

Countrey-Gentleman, &c.

S I R,

Yours I Receiv'd, bearing Date the 3d of the last Month, by which I find you seem to be much afflicted to see the Trade of the Nation Ruin'd, and your Native Countrey brought into so great Calamity as now it is; and desire me to give you some account, if possible, How, and by what means, all these Evils have been brought upon the whole Kingdom, which I shall endeavour to do, in as brief

a manner as I can, and in order to it shall relate to you some publick Transactions in relation to the Late War, and then leave you and all Rational Men to Judge who it is has been the Grand Instruments of bringing all these Evils upon us.

For the Scituation of our Countrey and the Constitution of our Government, we have always been esteem'd the Happiest Nation in Europe: And no People in the Universe ever enjoyed a longer series of Peace and Plenty than we have done: Yet during the time of the Late War, we have seen the Trade of the Nation (some Ages arising) almost totally ruin'd; and a general Poverty and Distress brought upon the whole Kingdom, and that in the Reign even of the best of Princes.

Trade has ever been the Universal Mistress of Mankind, Courted and Carrest by all Civilized Nations, many Bloody Wars having been carried on by those that have been Rivals for her favour, for she never fails to bestow unvaluable Blessings upon her admirers, being always attended with Riches, Honour, Power, and all other Earthly Blessings. Those

Those Nations that obtained her favour, and have not had the Wisdom and Prudence to retain her, we see have grown Weak and Depiseable, and Laine exposed a Prey to other Nations, which appears to be the present Case of Spain.

Our Forefathers enjoyed a large share of her favour, which they carefully handed down to us, but we like unthrifty and undutiful Children have been so far from following their Footsteps, that we have been (as appears by our Actions) great Enemies to Trade, and used all manner of Violence to make her fly the Nation, wherein she had long Cohabited with us, and seem'd unwilling to depart, till our continual Acts of Violence were such as they grew insupportable ; So that she has now taken her flight into the Neighbouring Nations, *Viz. Holland* * and *Ireland*, by whom she is highly Carrest, and not

* The Dutch having grown Rich by the Late War, and improved themselves 8 Millions, they are a wise People and (among themselves) strict observers of Justice, never suffering any to grow great out of the Ruins of the Publick, as Sir William Temple well observes in his *Memoirs*, and which is the true cause of the flourishing condition of their State.

like to return in haste ; and unless she do return, we can expect no other than to be a Miserable People (Land it self having a dependance upon Trade, and Rises or Falls as that ebbs or flows).

But before we can expect that, it's necessary to be known what way and means it was we took to make her desert us ; Unless we do so, we can never expect her Return ; for she is Coy and Nice, and will not bear the least Affront, but cleave to those who treat her best.

The first ill usage Trade appears to have met withal from us, was at the breaking out of the Late War. Ever since all manner of Persons, Things or Matters, that have had relation to, or were interess'd in Trade, have been evil treated by those whose immediate Duty it was to have encouraged and protected them.

It's well known our Ships (under God) are our greatest Security, and the Glory of our Isle, and the Saylor's our *Mirmidons*, whom we ought to cherish as the Apple of our Eye ; yet all the
time

time of the Late War, they were most barbarously treated, even as if they had not been of the Race of Mankind, but a sort of Vermine fit to be rooted out; for what by their evil treatment on board Ship, and frequent turning over without Pay, the unjust pricking them *Run*, and being harraßt with the uncertainty of Payments, many thousands of these poor Wretches and their Families have been destroy'd, and great Numbers constrain'd to leave their Native Countrey, and betake themselves to Foreign Service, or (which is worse) turn Pyrates.

This evil treatment of the poor Saylors, tho in it self highly Wicked, seems to have been one of the Least of the Crimes committed in the Government, tending to the destruction of Trade*; for it appears there was Articles

* For the first five years of the War it appears we were seldom free from an Embargo upon Shipping; few or no Ships were allowed to sail till they got Protections and Permits, to the great Charge of the Merchants, and damage to Trade in general, as Little Care was taken to protect our Shipping, not any one person having been so much as appointed to examine Sea-Commanders Journals, all the

brought

time of the Late War; but they were left to their own Genius to act and do as they pleas'd; and thus by the Lords of the Admiralty, and Commissioners of the Navy's Wise Conduct, and Prudent Management of Affairs, we Lost above 100 Ships of War, with many Hundreds of Merchantmen, to the great Honour of the Nation.

brought into the House of Peers (the Highest Court of Judicature in the Nation) against the Lords of the Admiralty, the Commissioners of the Navy, and the Commissioners for the Sick and Wounded Seamen, by one Mr. Crossfield, in the year 1694.

Upon which their Lordships Examin'd divers Witnesses at the Bar of the House, and were very Zealous in the Matter; but it seems the Articles were drawn out of the House by the Commissioners for stating the Publick Accounts, who never proceeded therein, though their Lordships issued out two successive Orders for them so to do; but for your better satisfaction, and that Posterity may see the Wickedness of the Age, I here give you a true Copy of those Articles, and which are as followeth:

Art.

Ar. 1. That the present Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, and Exchanging Prisoners at War, depending on the Admiralty) not regarding Instructions, or the Good of the Government, have committed gross Enormities; as Holding or Conniving at an unlawful Correspondence with the French, and Wronging both the King and Subject in their Accompts, with other great Miscarriages: All which has been about a Tear since laid in Writing before the Secretary of State by one Mr. Baston, and by the King's Command examin'd before the Lords of the Admiralty, &c. And it will appear, that the said Commission has been very injurious to the poor Sailors in particular, and very detrimental to the Government in general.

Ar. 2. That the Lords of the Admiralty, and Commissioners of the Navy, have acted contrary to the Publick Good, by countenancing, supporting, and preferring Criminals; and on the contrary, persecuting the Discoverers, and turning just Men out of their Offices.

Ar. 3. That their Lordships have had great Discoveries laid before them of Embezlements, and other great Frauds committed in the King's Yards, attended with Forgery and Perjury.

Ar. 4. That it is manifest some of the Commissioners of the Navy have in that Office advanced themselves from Salaries of 30 l. per Annum to vast Estates, having passed great Frauds, and totally discouraged the Discovery of embezled Stores, to the great waste of the Publick Treasure.

Ar. 5. That it has been a long Practice in the Navy to make out False Tickets and Powers, suspending and delaying the poor Saylor's in their Just Payments, to the general Discouragement of them, and Starving their Families.

The *Commissioners of the Post-Office* appear to have as much contributed towards the Ruin of their Countrey, as any persons living, having all along supported their Officers in all their Evil Actions, as Corresponding with known Papists and others disaffected to the Government, stopping the King's Mail, breaking open Persons of Qualities Letters, all along Countenancing and Supporting a smuggling Trade, by bringing in the Mail, and other ways vast quantities of *Flanders Lace*,* &c. being resolved, it seems, to make as plentiful an Harvest as they could, so long as the War lasted. Withal they were not wanting to use all indirect means to Ruin such of their Officers, or others, that detected the Crimes.

All these Matters relating to the foregoing Articles, and the *Commissioners of the Post-Office*,

* *Indeed these Gentlemen have since been very Instrumental in causing a Late Act to be made, the better to prevent the bringing in Foreign Bone-Lace; as likewise have been the Lords of the Admiralty, and Commissioners of the Navy, in procuring an Act to prevent the Embexlement, and stealing his Majesty's Naval-Stores; and therein they have done wisely, When the Steed's stol'n to shut the Stable-door.*

were

were long since published in Print, by divers hands, wherein a more large and ample account has been given of them; and they were Dedicated and Presented to our late Representatives in Parliament, who took no more notice thereof than if these things had been acted and done in the Great *Moguls* Country.

Moreover there appears to have been laid before our Late Representatives, many other matters of the greatest Importance. *1st*. In reference to the *Touloun Squadron* getting into *Brest*. It having been declar'd by the House, the Government had timely notice given whereby the said *Fleet* might have been intercepted. *2^{dly}*. In Relation to the *Mint*, it did appear to the House the Monyers in the *Tower* had committed foul Crimes, and that several Dies had been Convey'd away for Coyning false Mony abroad. *3^{dly}*. In reference to the Disbanded Troopers that serv'd in *Ireland* and *Flanders*, who by their Petition appear to have been most Barbarously treated contrary to His Majesties express Commands. *4^{thly}*. In reference to the Evil Actions of the Commissioners of the Viſtualling Office. *5^{thly}*.

5thly. In relation to the 27 Sail of Victuallers being taken by the *Dunkerks*, the House having declar'd, the Lords of the Admiralty had timely notice given them, whereby they might have prevented their falling into the Enemies hand.

These with a Multitude of other matters that lay before the House, were dropt by our Late Representatives, who took no manner of Care to do the People Justice *; Indeed the House appear'd vety zealous in the prosecution of Mr. *Duncomb*, who (as they alledg'd) wrong'd the King of about 360 l. by the False Endorsement of *Exchequer-Bills*; though at the same time it plainly appear'd the King and Kingdom had been wrong'd, by means of the Treasury †, to the

Sad it is to consider how all Complaints of Abuses done in the Government, have been stifled for want of a Committee of Grievances (according to our ancient Laws and Customs) to be sitting during the Session of Parliament, to hear the Grievances of the People; which is plain was not done all the time of the late War.

† The Publick Treasure in all Ages and Nations has ever been accounted as Sacred as the King's Person, and those that have been found to purloyn, waste, or mispend the same, have been severely chastised; and if it must be acknowledged (as every man will do, who is not a profest Atheist) we are oblig'd by the Dictates of Nature, and that

Holy Religion we profess, to do all such Acts as tend to the good and benefit of Mankind in General. What ground of Fear then can any man have that Lays open Publick Crimes, in order to their being Exam'd in a Judicial manner? and if the Law (which Favours and countenances the Act) shall not be able to protect him, Little Reason can any man have to flatter himself of being secure, the Publick Peace and Tranquility not being Long to be maintain'd by any other means than a due Administration of Justice.

value of 20000*l.* in relation to *Exchequer-Bills*. Yet all they did therein, was to take care how to wash them white; and while the War was on foot, our late Representatives seem'd to be very zealous for an Act to be made against the buying and selling of Employments; but when once we had obtain'd an Honourable Peace, they soon dropt the Matter, as conceiving the People then better able to bear their Pack * than they were before. There's a matter wherein it appears the King has been wrong'd several Thousand Pounds, that was design'd to have been laid before the Late House of *Commons*, but the Gentleman who intended to have done it, was dissuaded from doing it by a Member of the House; who

* *Kide Englands Calamities discover'd, sold by*——*Fox in Westminster-Hall, &c.*

plainly told him of all their Members, they could not make above 100, or 110 at most in the whole House that seem'd to have any regard to the welfare of the Nation: Saying, one had one Employment, another another, touch one and touch all, and said they did and would support one another; * and so by all means advis'd him to decline it. Now I conceive it's obvious by what means, and by whom the Trade of the Nation has been brought to so Low an Ebb, and so many Publick Debrs Contracted, by the Consequence of which many Thousands of Honest Industrious Families in London, &c. Are reduced to extream Poverty, at the same time not knowing the true Cause from whence their Evils have risen. These things are very harsh to Flesh and Blood, when we consider how all our Calamity appears to have been

* Those Gentlemen that have been in Publick Employments, have had great opportunity to Execute their Malice against them that Detected or Publickly laid open their Crimes, and have not been wanting to use all Arts and Means whereby to bring them to Ruin; by which means several Honest Ingenious Gentlemen have died through grief, and many others through grief and want; and who may all truly be said to have died Martyrs for their Country.

brought

brought upon us, by those very Persons in whose hands we entrusted our Lives, Liberties and Estates.

We find King *David* Complain'd he could not do the Justice he would have done, the Sons of *Zuruiab* were too strong for him, no wonder then if we see our Prince * under the same Circumstance, who has had so many Sons of *Zuruiab* to deall withal, who were sensible of the great Interest they and their Friends had in the several Corporations, and how they were able thereby to support one another in whatever they should act or do, and put it out of the Power of any (even the King himself) to call them to an account for their Actions. It's evident ours is a mixt Government, wherein the People have a large share, and if we will not Act our Part (in reference to the Chusing of Members of Parliament) great Pity it is we should ever be relieved, but remain as we are.

** Whatever Englishman duly considers how Great and Glorious the Actions of His Majesty have been, and to what hazard he expos'd his Royal Person for our sakes, and the great things he has done for us, cannot but be mov'd with Grief and Anger to see how unfaithfull (in his absence) he has been serv'd, and his People oppress'd.*

By

By this we may see what a great Duty there lies upon all Gentlemen that live in, or near any Corporation and the Principal Inhabitants thereof, to inform the meaner sort of People therein (who in most Corporations have Votes) the absolute necessity there is of Chusing Gentlemen of good Estates to be their Representatives, as have not been in any (or long since declin'd) Publick Employment, during the late War, there being no other means possible, whereby to make them sensible of these past Miscarriages, or we to have such Members as will be able to *rectify them, and do the King and Kingdom Justice **, Publick Leaks being not to be stop'd by the hands that made them.

It's sufficient to make any *Englishman* blush to consider how strenuously our Fore-fathers withstood those who made a Breach of the Law, and

* It's hoped the Citizens of London and Westminster (who correspond with all parts of the Kingdom) will be so just to themselves, their King and Country, as forthwith to send this and other things of the like Nature, to the several Corporations; for it will be as they make their Choice, we may conclude, we shall be either happy or miserable.

how indifferent and careless we appear to have been therein ever since the late happy Revolution, not at all considering how Mankind are generally more liable, and in greater danger of being Ruin'd by the Falshood and Treachery of Friends, than open Enemies; and that those who lay the Foundation of great Estates, for the most part Raise themselves by Fraud, Oppression, and Injustice. And how in all Ages them that were in Publick Employments, or Ambitious of Honour and Preferment, likewise generally have been found too ready to abuse their Prince's Ear, and trample the Laws under their Feet.

We may see by the Bishop of *Salisbury's* Pastoral-Letter (burnt by the Common Hangman) what Sycophants these sort of men are, who care not what Evils they bring upon the rest of *Mankind*, so they may but *Advance themselves*; and *Weeds commonly are apt to grow so fast as to over-top the Corn.*

Thus, Sir, have I given you a short Relation of such Matters of Fact, which plainly appear,
 E as

as I conceive, to have been the true Cause all the Blood and Treasure spent in the late War, for want of Justice, in a manner has been lost, like Water spilt on the ground.

Our Trade being in great measure Ruin'd, and the Nation miserably plung'd in Debt, and in danger of being involv'd in a New War, about the Succession of Spain, in which (according to the present Circumstance, and Management of Affairs) we are in no Condition to engage. So you may see the Fatal Consequence that Attends the Actions of Men, when they leave the Paths of Vertue, and go along with the Multitude to do Evil. I am, Sir, his Majesty's Faithful Subject, a true Lover of my Country, and,

London,
July 16th. 98.

Your most Humble Servant,

G. W.

A LIST of the NAMES of some
Gentlemen who were Members of the Last
Parliament, and now are (or lately were) in
Publick Employment or Trust.

A

SIR Edw. Askew, Knt. Commissioner of the Prizes, for
Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

Sir Mat. Andrews, Kt. Gent. of the King's Bed-Chamber, and Mr. of Trinity-House, Shafton, Dorsetshire.

Math. Aylmer, Esq; a Flag-Officer in the Fleet, Dover, Cinque-Port.

B

The Honourable *Peregrine Berty, Vice-Chamberlain, Boston, Linc.*

The Honourable *Hugh Boscawen, Governour of St. Maws Castle, &c. County of Cornwall.*

Will. Blaithwaite, Esq; Secretary of War, one of the Council of Trade, and one of the Clerks of the Council, Bath, Sommers.

Nath. Bond, the King's Serjeant at Law, Dorchester.

Will. Bridges, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners for Paper and Parchment, Liscard, Cornwall.

John Burrard, Esq; Governour of Hurst-Castle, Lymington, Southampton.

John

John Burington, Esq; Commissioner of the Victualing,
Oakhampton, Devon.

Tho. Blofield, Esq; Receiver Gen. of the Excise for the
County of *Norfolk*, *Norwich*.

The Honourable *George Booth*, Esq; late Commissioner
of the Customs, *Boston*, *Cornwall*.

The Honourable *Ch. Bertie*, Esq; Treasurer of the Of-
fice of the Ordnance, *Stanford*, *Lincolns*.

The Right Honourable Lord *Coningsby*, late Lord Ju-
stice of Ireland, *Lemster*, *Herefords*.

John Conyers, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council at
Law, *East-Grimsted*, *Sussex*.

Sir Robert Clayton, Kt. late one of the Commissioners
of the Customs, *London*.

Edw. Clark, Esq; Commissioner of the Excise, *Taunton*,
Somerset.

The Honourable *John Lord Cuss*, Baron Gouram, Go-
vernour of the Isle of *Wight*, and Colonel of Foot, *Cam-*
bridgshire.

Sir Robert Cotton, Kt. Post-Master-General, *Newport*,
Isle of *Wight*.

Will. Culliford, Esq; Surveyor General of his Majesties
Customs, *Corfe-Castle*, *Dorsetshire*.

Will. Coward, Esq; King's Serjeant at Law, *Wells*, *So-*
merset.

William Cooper, Esq; King's Council, *Hereford*.

Edw. Dummer, Esq; Surveyor of the Navy, *Arundel*,
Sussex.

Tho. Done, Esq; Auditor of the Imprest of the Exchequer.

Tho. Dore, Esq; Lieut. Col. to Col. *Gibson's* Regiment,
Limington, *Southampton*.

Sir

Sir Robert Dashwood, Kt. and Bar. Commissioner of the Excise, *Banbury, Oxfordshire.*

Sir Ralph Delaval, late a Flag-Officer in the Fleet, *Great Bedwin, Wilts.*

E

Sir Stephen Evans, Kt. Commissioner of the Excise, and Commissioner for Wine Licences, *Bridgeport, Dorsetshire.*

Tho. Earle, Esq; Major Gen of the Army, Governour of *Portsmouth*, and Col. of two Regiments of Foot, *Warham, Dorsetshire.*

F

Sir Stephen Fox, Kt. Lord of the Treasury, *Westminster.*

Sir Tho. Felton, Bar. Master of his Maj. Household, *Orford, Suffolk.*

Sir Will. Forrister, one of the Commissioners of the Greencloth, *Northumberland.*

Will. Farrer, Esq; one of the King's Council, *Bedford.*

The Right Honourable Viscount Fitzharding, a Teller in the Exchequer, *VVinsor, Berkshire.*

Sir Tho. Frankland, Bar. Post Master General, *Heydon, Yorkshire.*

The Right Honourable Lord Fairfax, Col. of a Regiment of Dragoons, *Tork.*

Char. Fox, Esq; Pay-Master to the Army, *Cricklade, Wiltshire.*

G

Sir Henry Goodrick, Lieut. Gen. of the Ordnance, *Burrow Brig, Tork.*

John Gauntlet, Esq; Clerk of the Signet; *Wilton, Wilts.*

Charles Godolphin, Esq; Commissioner of the Customs, *Helfton, Cornwall.*

Sir Rowland Gwyn, late Treasurer of the Kings Chamber, *Tiverton, Devonshire.*

Francis Gardner, Esq; an Employ in the Mint at *Norwich, Norwich.*

F

The

The Honourable *Ralph Gray, Esq;* Auditor of the Exchequer, *Barwick.*

Sir Bevil Granvil, Governour of Pendennis-Castle, and Col. of Foot, Fowey, Cornwall.

John Gibson, Esq; Col. of a Regiment of Foot, and Deputy-Governour of *Portsmouth, Portsmouth.*

H

The Honourable *Sir Robert Howard, Kt.* Auditor of the Exchequer, *Castle-rising, Norfolk.*

Henry Haveningham, Lieut. of the Band of Pensioners, Dunwich, Suffolk.

Robert Henly, Esq; Commissioner of Customs, *Lime-Regis, Dorsetshire.*

Tho. Howard, Esq; a Teller of the Exchequer; *Bleching in Surrey.*

Sir Joseph Herne, Patentee for Copper Half-pence, and Trustee for circulating Exchequer-Bills, Dartmouth, Devon.

Sir John Hawles, Kt. Solicitor Gen. Wilton, Wiltshire.

Sir Henry Hobart, Bar. Commissioner of Customs, County of Norfolk.

James Herbert, Esq; Treasurer of the Prize-Office, *Aleshury, Bucks.*

Simon Hartcourt, Esq; Secondary in the Crown-Office, *Abington, Bucks.*

I

Sir Henry Johnson, Kt. a great Builder of Ships for the King, by Contract, Alaborough, Suffolk.

Sir Jonathan Jennings, Commissioner of the Prize-Office, Ripon, Yorkshire.

K

James Kendal, Esq; Lord of the Admiralty, *Port-Pig-ham, alias West-Lee, Cornwall.*

John Knight, Esq; late Auditor of the first Fruit, *Weysmouth, Dorsetshire.*

Sir

Sir Tho. Littleton, Bar. Lord of the Treasury, *New Woodstock*, Oxford.

James Lowther, Esq; Clerk of the Stores of the Tower, *Carlisle*, Cumberland.

Will. Lounds, Esq; Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury, *Seaford*, Cinque-Port.

Sir John Lowther, Bar. for many years past Lord of the Admiralty, *Cumberland*.

Ch. Mountague, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Under-Treasurer of the same, one of the Lords of the Treasury, &c. *Westminster*.

Sir Tho. Mompeyson, Kt. one of the Commissioners of the Privy-Seal, in the absence of the Earl of Pembroke, *New Sarum*, Wilts.

John Methwin, Esq; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, *Devizes*, Wilts.

Chr. Mountague, Esq; Commissioner for Paper and Parchment, *Northampton*.

Sir Chr. Musgrave, Bar. Master of the Robes to Q Dawager, *Appleby*, Westmorland.

Tho. Neale, Esq; Master of the Mint, and Groom-Porter, *Lurgeshall*, Wilts.

Foot Onslow, Esq; Commissioner of the Excise, *Guildford*, Surrey.

Ch. Osbourn, Esq; Lieut. Governour of Hull, *Hull*, York.

Tho. Pitt, Esq; Master in Chancery, *Old Sarum*, Wilts.

Tho. Pelham, Esq; Lord of the Treasury, *Lewes*, Sussex.

The Honourable *Henry Priestman*. Esq; Lord of the Admiralty, *Sbourn*, Sussex.

Th. Papillon, Esq; Commissioner of the Victualing, *London*.

The Right Hon. Lord *Edw. Russell*, Treasurer of the Chamber, County of *Bedford*.

Sir Rob. Rich, Lord of the Admiralty; *Dunwich*, Suffolk.

The Right Hon. Lord *Rob. Russell*, Clerk of the Pipe, *Ta-vistock*, Devon.

The

The Right Hon. *Robert Boyle*, Esq; Secretary to the Army, and Governor of *Chelmsford*, *Cheshire*, *Suff.*

The Right Hon. *John Smith*, Esq; Lord of the Treasury, *Abdooor*, *Southern*.

G. Sayer, Esq; Lieut. of the Yeoman of the Guards, *Canterbury*.
Sir Cloudly Shovel, Admiral of the Blue, *London*, *the Navy*, and Col. of a Marine Regiment, *Rockingham*, *Kent*.

James Stone, Secretary to the Chief Justice in *Eyre*, *Therford*, *Norfolk*.

The Hon. *James Stanly*, Esq; Groom of the Kings Bed Chamber, Secretary to the Household, and Col. of Foot, *County of Lancaster*.

Sir W. Trumbull, Kt. late Principal Secretary of State, *Oxford*, *University*.

Sir Tho. Trevor, Kt. Attorney Gen. *Plimston*, *Devon*.

John Taylor, Esq, Book-keeper to the Treasurer of the Navy, and Usher of the Receipt of Exch. *Canterbury*, *Kent*.

Charles Trelawney, Esq, a Major Gen. in the Army, and Col. of a Regiment of Foot, *East-Low*, *Cornwall*.

Henry Trelawney, Esq, a Col. in the Army, *East-Low*, *Corn.*

Jo. Thurbarne, Esq Kings Serj. at Law, *Ward*, *Kent*.

The Right Hon. *J. Vernon*, Esq. Principal Secretary of State, *Pentryn*, *Cornwall*.

Sir Jo. Williamson Keeper of the Records of State, *Bathurst*, *Kent*.

Sir W. Wogan, one of the Kings Serj. at Law, *Neverford*, *West-Wales*.

Rich. Woolston, Esq. Receiver Gen. for the County of *Hertford*, *Whit-Church*, *Southam*.

The Honourable Good *Wharton*, Esq Lord of the Admiralty, *Coker-mouth*, *Cumber*.

Edm. Webb, Esq. Gent. Usher to the Prince of Denmark, *Orlando*, *Wiltshire*.

&c.

